NPS Form 10-900 (Rev. Oct. 1990)

United States Department of the Interior National Park Service

NATIONAL REGISTER OF HISTORIC PLACES REGISTRATION FORM

1. Name of Property			
historic name: Frank Hagadone Home	estead		
other name/site number: 24FR0328			
2. Location			
street & number: Missouri River, Mile # 9	7, Right		not for publication: N/A
city/town:			vicinity: N/A
state: Montana code: MT	county: Fergus	code: 027	zip code:
3. State/Federal Agency Certification	n		
determination of eligibility meets the docuprocedural and professional requirements. Criteria. I recommend that this property but a Signature of certifying official/Title Montana State Historic Preservation State or Federal agency or bureau		ies in the National Reg I, the property X meet I mee	ister of Historic Places and meets the
4. National Park Service Certification	on .		
I, hereby certify that this property is:entered in the National Registersee continuation sheetdetermined eligible for the National Regsee continuation sheetdetermined not eligible for the National Isee continuation sheetremoved from the National Registersee continuation sheetsee continuation sheetother (explain):	Signature of th ster	e Keeper	Date of Action

Prank Hagadone Homestead		Fergus County, Montana	
Name of Property		County and State	
5. Classification			
Ownership of Property: Public - Federal Category of Property: District	Contributing Noncontr	rces within Property ibuting Idings	
District	site	<u> </u>	
Number of contributing resources previously		uctures	
listed in the National Register: n/a	obj	ects	
Name of related multiple property listing: n/a	_6 _1_ To	otal	
6. Function or Use			
Historic Functions: DOMESTIC/single dwelling DOMESTIC/secondary structures AGRICULTURE/SUBSISTENCE/agricultural outbuilding	Current Functions VACANT/NOT IN U		
7. Description			
Architectural Classification:	Materials: foundation: None		
OTHER/Western Stick OTHER/Log Building	walls: WOOD/weatherboard, log; ASPHALT roof: WOOD/shingle; ASPHALT other: METAL/steel		
Narrative Description (see continuation sheet)			
8. Statement of Significance			
Applicable National Register Criteria: A	Areas of Significand	PE: AGRICULTURE; EXPLORATION/SETTLEMENT	
Criteria Considerations (Exceptions): N/A	Period(s) of Signific	ance: 1918-1954	
	Significant Dates:		
Significant Person(s): Francis Marion Hagadone	Architect/Builder:,		
Cultural Affiliation: N/A			

Narrative Statement of Significance

(see continuation sheet)

9. Major Bibliographic References

4 .1	. 1		т.	
Δrt	nur.		1111	
AL U	nui.	J	11111	

1988 A History of Winifred, Montana. Lewistown: Central Montana Publishing.

Bergum, Jack

Zane Fulbright telephone conversation with Jack Bergum on January 25, 2008.

Bergum, Jack and Loraine Bergum

2004 Bob O'Boyle Interview with Jack and Loraine Bergum on July 28, 2004, included in Appendix 1, "More Making a

Living in the Missouri River Breaks of Montana: Additional Oral Histories of the Upper Missouri River Breaks

National Monument."

Fulbright, Zane L.

1988 Missouri River Manors: An Overview of Homesteads and Historic Structures along the Upper Missouri Wild and

Scenic River. US DOI Bureau of Land Management report (98-MT-068-012).

Healy, Donna.

2004 "Homestead memories: Challenges of Life in the Breaks include isolation, rattlesnakes." Billings Gazette 24 July

2004, www.billingsgazette.net.

Hledik, Myrtle Hagadone

Letter to BLM Havre Field Station, March 28, 2001.

Toole, K. Ross

1972 Twentieth-Century Montana: A State of Extremes. Norman: University of Oklahoma Press.

___ preliminary determination of individual listing (36 CFR 67) has

been requested

___ previously listed in the National Register

Previous documentation on file (NPS):

- previously determined eligible by the National Register designated a National Historic Landmark
- recorded by Historic American Buildings Survey #
- recorded by Historic American Engineering Record #

Primary Location of Additional Data:

- State Historic Preservation Office
- __ Other State agency
- X Federal agency
- Local government University
- Other
- Other Specify Repository: BLM Lewistown Field Office

10. Geographical Data

Acreage of Property: 17.22

UTM References (NAD 1927): Zone 12 A: 614175m Easting 5287180m Northing

B: 614483m Easting
C: 614484m Easting
D: 614175m Easting
D: 614175m Easting

Legal Location (Township, Range & Section(s)):T. 23N R. 17E Section 25 Lot 9, (approximately SE 1/4 of the SE 1/4).

Verbal Boundary Description: The boundary of the nominated property is delineated by the polygon on the USGS map Gallatin Rapids (1954), whose vertices are marked by UTM reference points.

Boundary Justification: The boundary includes the house, outbuildings, farm implements, garden, and the adjacent area that historically was part of the Hagadone Homestead and maintains the historic integrity. The Missouri River forms the northern boundary.

11. Form Prepared By

name/title: Zane Fulbright / Archeologist, & Benjamin Miller / Archeology Technician

organization: BLM, Lewistown Field Office street & number: 920 NE Main Street telephone: 406-538-1900 city or town: Lewistown state: MT date: July 2008 telephone: 406-538-1900 zip code: 59457

Property Owner

name/title: Bureau of Land Management street & number: 920 NE Main St. city or town: Lewistown telephone: 406-538-1900 zip code: 59457

state: MT

National Register of Historic Places Continuation Sheet

Section number 7 Page 1

Description of Resources

The Francis (Frank) Hagadone Homestead is located at River Mile 97.0 on the south side of the Missouri River in an isolated portion of the Breaks along the Wild and Scenic Upper Missouri River. This area is also within the Upper Missouri River Breaks National Monument, created in 2005 by President Clinton. Within the proclamation designating this as a monument is language referencing the "abandoned homesteads" as features of the Monument. Access is difficult at best. The road from the top of the breaks to the homestead is no longer suitable for vehicle travel due to intense erosion activity. Sagebrush and greasewood have erased evidence of cultivated land. One small flat below the buildings, near the river's edge, still has the appearance of being cultivated, even though sagebrush now dominates the vegetation. Cottonwoods border this flat. The buildings and structures are relatively intact, and still convey a sense of homestead life in this isolated stretch of the Missouri River.

Building #1 (contributing): The single-story frame house appears to be the result of three construction periods. The north room, 14.3' x 12.4', a bedroom, is constructed of heavy, uneven planking, with asphalt shingle roofing. This room has a 4-pane window on the west side, 20" x 28"; and a double hung window on the east wall., 28" x 56". Stud and rafter spacing is 24 inches. The north wall has sheetrock; all other interior walls have a rolled cardboard. The roof has a 6 inch overhang on the north side. The gable roof line on the north room is 1 foot higher than the gable roof of the south room. Both the north and south rooms have openings into the attic; the north room's is 24" x 36", and the south room's is 24" x 24". Flooring in the north room is 3" wide tongue and groove, compared to 2" wide flooring in the south room. The entryway has both 2" and 3" tongue and groove. The south room, 10' x 12', a kitchen, is of lapboard with a wooden shingle roof. The south room has a 4-pane window on the west side; 19" x 24", and a 4-pane window on the south wall; 18" x 22". This room has a shed-style entryway on the east side, also of planking, and has a galvanized, corrugated steel roof. Connecting the entryway with the south room is a 5-panel door. The shed-roofed entryway has a 6-pane window on the east wall, 29" x 26." A 26" x 26" 2-pane window is located in the wall between the entryway and the kitchen. All the exterior windows have screens. The exterior door is located on the north side of the entryway. The door, measuring 26" x 72", is constructed of 34" x 5" tongue and groove. A screen door is also in place. All exterior walls are covered with green mineralized rolled roofing which is torn in places, exposing the wall construction. Much of this green roofing on the walls, as well as on the roof of the south room, has been applied since 1976. The building did not have green rolled roofing on the walls prior to 1976, but at some point new material was applied in an attempt to preserve the building. The building was reroofed in the late 1990s with Certigrade Blue Label cedar shingles. Furnishings in the house include: 2 metal bed frames, a wood burning stove in the bedroom, a home comfort range, table, one bentwood and one cane-bottomed chair, and metal storage cabinets measuring 12" w x 36"1 x 6'h. The house has no foundation, but is supported by stones at the corners. The entryway is resting on the ground with no other support. The house is believed to date to the Clybornes and Camerons time on the land (1918-1924).

Building #2 (contributing): Located 95 feet NNW of the house, a second building served as a two-hole privy and toolshed. The single-story two-room, gable-roofed frame structure is of lap-board with wood shingle roofing. The building measures 8.3'1 x 6.4' w x 9.1'h (toolshed) and 5.4'1 x 3.9'w (privy). The door opening on the shed faces east, in front of the privy, and measures 23" wide x 5' high. The privy door, facing the house to the south, measures 24" x 66" and is constructed of two 1" x 12" boards, with two hinges. The privy has 30" stud spacing, while the shed has 24" spacing. Metal strips and steel can tops cover gaps and holes in the wood siding. Assorted tools and equipment are in the toolshed. The building was reroofed in the late 1990s with Certigrade Blue Label cedar shingles. This building has no foundation and rests on the ground. Since part of its function is as a privy it most likely has been moved several times in the same general area; no other depressions have been noted however. (1918-1924)

Building #3 (contributing): Located 35 feet NNW of the house is a single story, gable-roofed log building, 11.3'1 x 9'w x 6.9'h that serves as a storage shed and shelter over the root cellar trap door. This building is constructed of saddle-notched ponderosa pine logs, with wooden wedge and lime chinking and daubing. Log ends have been sawed. East and west walls are seven logs high; the north wall is eight logs high. The roof is green mineralized rolled material over 1' x 6' lumber supported by 2" x 4" rafters with 24" spacing. A window opening measuring 2.9'l x 2.4'h is on the east side. The door, Z-braced with three hinges, 2.3'w x 5.3'h, faces south. The door jamb is made of a 2.5" x 11" timber. The wooden floor of the building, replaced in 2005 with pine tongue and groove flooring to

National Register of Historic Places Continuation Sheet

Section number 7 Page 2

replicate the original floor, has the original trap door leading to the cellar, located immediately north of the building. The sill logs were replaced in 2005. The roofing material is beginning to decay. The root cellar has collapsed. Rough dimensions are 9'1 x 9'w x 8'deep. A portion of an 8"ceramic vent pipe remains. Rolled Baker and Glidden barbed wire are on the roof. Francis Hagadone did a lot of canning. He canned ground cherries and venison, and had "a heck of a garden" (Bergum 2008).

Building #4 (contributing): Eight hundred feet east of the house, across a coulee, and 450 feet south of the river, is a single story, gable-roofed barn, measuring 14.5' w x 16.6'l. The building was constructed of v-notched ponderosa pine logs and has wooden wedge and mud chinking. Log ends were both saw and axe cut. East and west walls are 6 logs high: the south wall is seven logs high. The roof is of sawed planks with tongue and groove strips used as batten. The windows on the east and west walls each measure 2'w x 2.3'h. The east window is boarded closed. The sill log on the north and east sides were replaced in 2005. One whole log and two partial logs on the west side were replaced in 2005 as well. Eaves are board and batten. A feed trough has been added along the north interior wall. This building has a dirt floor. The roof is board and batten, and might not be original. It was on the building in 1976 however.

Structure #1 (contributing): A storage shed is located 95' NNE of the house. It has three beam frame and plank construction, with galvanized steel siding and roofing. Posts used in construction averaged 3-4" diameter, and were placed on 24" spacing. Siding under the steel is horizontal 1" x 10" planks. Portions of siding and roofing are missing. Siding is not uniform in size or type. This structure measures 10.5'1 x 8.2' w x 7.2'h. The door is of sawed boards measuring 2.6'1 x 6'h. The door is no longer attached to the building. The roof has a 6" rise.

Structure#2 (noncontributing): Fourteen feet from the NW corner of the steel shed are the remnants of what may have been the chicken coop. A six foot deep depression, 12' x 13', with chicken wire in the bottom is all that remains.

Structure #3 (contributing): Beginning at the west wall of the barn (Building #4) and extending west, and then north, are the remnants of a high pole fence, corral and chute. Frank Hagadone was an expert horseman and likely used this structure to break horses and perform other related activities.

Equipment placed around this homestead includes a wooden wagon, stone boat, McCormick-Deering #7 mower, harrow, cultivator, disc, drill seeder, Thomas Crown mower, dump or buck rake, hay wagon, and flat-bottomed river boat. The collection of implements contributes to the site's association with early twentieth century agricultural development, and is representative of the work necessary to provide a livelihood on a Missouri River homestead.

In 2006 BLM employees applied a turpentine and linseed oil mixture to all surfaces of the root cellar (Building #3) and the barn (Building #4), to preserve the newly restored logs and original ones.

The site is visited by river-goers and used intermittently for cattle grazing. Neither activity is harmful to the site, as the buildings are fenced off from the cattle and visitors have respected the homestead and its vestiges.

National Register of Historic Places Continuation Sheet

Section number 8 Page 1

In order for a property to be eligible for the National Register of Historic Places, it should possess all, if not most, of the seven aspects of integrity. These are location, design, setting, materials, workmanship, feeling and association. The Francis Hagadone Homestead possesses all seven of these traits.

The Frank Hagadone Homestead is significant under Criterion A, as defined in 36 CFR 60.4. The Hagadone Homestead embodies the agricultural settlement along the Missouri River and across much of central Montana in the early 1900s.

Historic Context

The agricultural development along the Upper Missouri Wild and Scenic River followed the stereotypical pattern of settlement common in Montana: Native inhabitants were followed by trappers and explorers, military and trade ventures, steamboats and cattlemen, until finally squatters and homesteaders took their turn at reaping the benefits of the land. Settlement along the Missouri River began in the 1860s at the Judith River's confluence. Some settlement did occur prior to the turn of the century, but the majority of the actual homesteaders who stayed long enough to patent their claims arrived in the twenty year period between 1910 and 1930.

Montana's booming agricultural development took off at the turn of the century. By 1908, agriculture had replaced mining as the state's leading industry (Beck: 11). In 1910, Montanans began to see the results of the modified homesteading laws, designed to make it easier for citizens to be self-sufficient on their 320-acre claims. The Enlarged Homestead Act was passed in 1909; one year later homestead entries in Montana increased from 7,500 filed to nearly 22,000 (Muhn & Stuart:35). Nationally, homestead entries jumped from one million acres claimed in 1909, to over four million acres in 1910 (Miller: 17). In many parts of the country, this boom continued until 1917, when the United States entered into World War I. Additionally, Congress reduced the amount of time homesteaders needed to reside on and prove up their claims from five years to three years. Also fueling the homesteading boom, the Milwaukee Railroad expanded its line through central Montana, encouraging settlers (also viewed as potential future customers) to homestead this area. The Great Northern Railroad, competing with the Milwaukee for homesteaders, was promoting dry land farming techniques for use along the Hi Line and throughout the Great Plains. The most significant factor in the homesteading boom was environmental. From 1910 until 1917, above average precipitation helped crops flourish, and gave homesteaders and promoters alike a false sense of the prosperity and potential of the land, that at the time seemed ideal for agricultural development. In 1912, Northern Pacific president Howard Elliott told the Dry Farming Congress: "We know that Montana is neither dry nor arid and we do not want that idea to go down to Indiana and Ohio and through the East where they are looking for places to go" (Miller: 17). Besides promoting the railroad's interests in the settlement of the West, speeches such as this convinced many people that the conditions at the time were the norm rather than the exception.

At the outbreak of World War I, many homesteaders were drafted into the military. Mike Micklus, who had settled on the Missouri River in 1915, returned to his homestead following the war. After some disputes with the General Land Office over the lack of improvements occurring while he was gone, he finally patented his Enlarged Homestead in 1920, two years later than normal. Many people abandoned their claims at the time of the war. The absence of men, some who filed singly and some with families, made it impossible in some cases to maintain the claims and do the required amount of improvements. The tail end of the war also coincided with environmental hardships, namely drought. Northeastern Montana, north of the Missouri River, experienced drought in 1917. The rest of eastern Montana felt the effects in 1918. Between 1900 and 1916 the average yield for Montana wheatland was 25 bushels per acre. In Blaine County, north of the Missouri River, homesteaders harvested a mere 1/2 bushel per acre, while Cascade County and Judith Basin County were harvesting 30 and 15 bushels per acre, respectively (Toole 1972:71-1; 1979:235). Homesteaders continued to borrow money from the banks for seed, but with the lack of crops no money was coming in to pay off loans or mortgages. Livestock and crop prices, held unnaturally high during the war, collapsed in the early 1920s, leaving many homesteaders with no capital and no options for making the necessary improvements. In early 1920 wheat was selling at \$3.30 per bushel on the Minneapolis Grain Exchange; one year later the price had dropped to \$1.40 per bushel (Toole 1972:90). Pestilence followed the drought, with grasshoppers (or Mormon crickets, depending on the source) sweeping across eastern Montana. Even though the Depression did not hit the United States as a whole until 1929, the agricultural depression hit much of the West ten years earlier.

National Register of Historic Places Continuation Sheet

Section number 8 Page 2

According to Bernice Ford, an early settler just south of the Breaks, many homesteaders left soon after proving up their claims. They would take out loans of about \$3000 from loan companies or banks, and then abandon their land, letting the loan company take it. After a few years the land became available for purchase from the loan company or the county, simply requiring the payment of taxes on the land (Arthur: 76). Just such a thing occurred with both Richard Cameron and Samuel T. Frizelle's (Feazelle) land. Frizelle had settled on the river prior to 1920, and patented two land claims, one in 1922 and the other in 1930. By 1934, Frizelle had been unable to pay taxes on his land, which made the land available for purchase. Lillie P. Hess, the mother of Bernice Ford and Ona Hanson, purchased the Frizelle place for one dollar, plus payment of the 1934 taxes owed on the property. Ona and Bernt Hanson homesteaded just upriver from the Frizelle place.

The agricultural depression continued from the 1917 drought into the 1930s. Drought and grasshopper infestations took their turns ruining crops, and homesteaders with them. Between 1921 and 1925, about half the farmers in Montana lost their land due to mortgage foreclosures, taking about two million acres of land out of production. In the ten-year period between 1921 and 1931, mortgage foreclosures ended 30,000 farming ventures (Miller: 20). Poor prices and drought years in the early 1930s continued to hurt homesteaders. Dust storms across the Great Plains in 1934, so vividly depicted in The Grapes of Wrath, continued the environmental pressure working against homesteaders' success.

For those people who did not immediately leave after receiving patent on their land claims, the government extended another option for leaving the land. In 1937, Congress passed the Bankhead-Jones Farm Tenant Act, designed to "correct maladjustments in land use." In essence, the act provided relief to farmers who settled on marginal agricultural land, while reducing environmental consequences of agricultural development on land unsuited for cultivation. Much of the land in the Missouri River Breaks falls into this category. Soils tend to be decomposed shale with little organic base. This creates the infamous gumbo which is susceptible to wind and water erosion, and additionally makes transportation virtually impossible. Some of the Missouri River homesteaders who were bought out moved to the Kinsey irrigation project near Miles City, others simply moved to the nearby towns of Chinook, Winifred or Lewistown.

The settlement of the Missouri River bottoms followed the basic patterns experienced in eastern Montana. What differentiated them from the "typical" homesteaders was the lack of a communal identity. The river did not provide the cohesion many homesteaders elsewhere created at supply towns and railroad landings. Given, settlers were all identified as Missouri River Breaks homesteaders, but they did not unite as a "Breaks" community. The river united them in their identity, but it did not unite them as a community with a central gathering point. Early in the river's settlement steamboats and barges would drop off supplies and mail, as well the news of "happenings" along the river and the rest of the world. People on the river were on the fringes of communities on top: Winifred, Fort Benton, Geraldine, and the past communities of Eagle Butte and Graceville. Amenities common in a town were not had on the river: no school or post office, store or barber to serve all the settlers. In order to take advantage of these resources, settlers had to leave the river. Lena Hagadone moved from the river with her family so her daughters could attend school.

As a fringe population, Missouri River homesteaders, generally speaking, were single males. Granted, some couples and families did live along the river, but compared to the general homesteading population, the male: female and single: family ratios were disproportionately weighted in favor of the former. Single women tended not to be attracted to the isolation, hardships and lack of community that the river bottoms offered. Many of the men who settled on the river were middle-aged single men who never married after homesteading on the river. Families that settled on the river, did however, develop more links on the river than the bachelors. Numerous Sanford families resided on the Missouri. Hagadones and Camerons, who lived at what would become the Frank Hagadone place, lived about one mile apart, and could travel between the homesteads by land. The Kipp and Jones families, as with the Hess, Hansons, and Fords did the same. In the latter cases, the community they developed was based on family ties, since they married into each other's families prior to settling. In some areas the river bottoms were geographically isolated from neighbors up and down river, making travel and communication more difficult.

Besides the geographic setting being drastically different from homestead experiences on the Plains, homesteaders along the

National Register of Historic Places Continuation Sheet

Section number 8 Page 3

Missouri River modified the landscapes of their claims to fit their unique environment. According to K. Ross Toole, the typical homestead residence was "a wood shack covered with tar paper on the outside and newspaper on the inside" (Toole 1979: 231). Some river settlers did fit this pattern, such as Arch Sexton. Sexton's "car roof' residence is no longer in place, though it may have become Tuffy Ounell's cabin, 1/2 mile upstream. Frank Hagadone, in his third attempt at homesteading (the first in South Dakota and the second ending in divorce), also opted for a frame residence. Hagadone's place captures the evolution of a homestead house from a one-room shack to a three-room residence, resembling a shrunken version of a house one might find in a town. For the most part, settlers on the river used resources more readily available. Supplies for a frame house could be transported by barge on the river, or even hauled down the breaks from neighboring towns, but most people opted to construct homes, barns, and other outbuildings with cottonwood and pine logs cut along the river and in the surrounding hills. Often when homesteaders first arrived on the river they did not have the resources or the time to construct a fancy residence. Breaking the land and planting crops was a higher priority. George Middleton's experience exemplifies the transitional living common for some of the homesteaders. He initially lived in a tent when he arrived in 1913. The bachelor constructed a dugout where he lived until 1918. Many of the homesteads along the river had dugouts, cellars, or caves on their homesteads, many of which served as residences until cabins or houses could be built. In August of 1918, Middleton completed his log house and moved out of his dugout (Monahan: 157). The dugout then served as a root cellar for many of the river settlers. Some of these dugouts were dug into the level ground, but the majority of them were located in the hillsides or the faces of coulees bisecting the homestead claims. Facades consisted of milled lumber, salvaged timbers from steamboat and barge wrecks, timber from the surrounding hills, and stone. The material used varied with the availability as well as the skills of the settlers.

The availability of water tended to be a deciding factor in the location of homesteads, and the order in which they were selected. Most homesteaders settled along springs, streams and rivers. Many others dug wells to supply their domestic needs. Missouri River homesteaders had plentiful water for their livestock and crops, but the muddy Missouri was not the most palatable water. The amount of capital required to purchase a pump might have been a factor in limiting the number of people who filed desert land claims along the river. Perhaps conditions were such that settlers did not feel the need to irrigate their crops; these were relatively lush years. Of all the claims patented along this portion of the Missouri River, only five were desert land claims. Most of the bottoms where homesteaders settled have coulees bisecting them, channeling seasonal alkali streams through their land. Others on the river either were forced to get drinking water-from the-river; or catch it during snow and rain storms. Few springs have been identified along this stretch of the Missouri. Rain barrels were probably common sights along the river.

Missouri River homesteaders were no more impressive than homesteaders settling in other parts of eastern Montana. The problems associated with settlers on the Great Plains, with nothing to block their view but miles of open prairie, compares with Missouri River life, with nothing to see but the Breaks and the river disappearing around the bend. Even with homesteaders claiming neighboring river bottoms and terraces, visual isolation still existed. In addition, the elements were as unrelenting on the river as on the Plains. Winters were harsh and isolated, and summers were unbearably hot. Settlers all along the river lost homes, fences, and fields to the river. Erosion ate away the banks and channeled deep coulees through claims. The flood of 1908 destroyed houses all along the river. Like elsewhere, some people persevered and rebuilt, while others cashed in and moved away.

The Missouri River set these settlers apart from other homesteaders. It defined them, they did not define it. Settlers were dependent upon the river, initially for communication and supplies, and always for water. Little is left of homesteaders' efforts along the Missouri; a dilapidated cabin at one site, a collapsed dugout down the river. Homesteading history spans a brief period of Missouri River history often overlooked by river promoters and tour guides. Fortunately, physical evidence from the homesteading period still exists, allowing us a glimpse into a period less glamorous than steamboats and explorers, yet equally as valuable in the settlement of the American West.

Statement of Significance

The Frank Hagadone Homestead is one of the best preserved homestead complexes along the Missouri River. Initially settled in 1918, this location has had multiple tenants, including bachelors, families, and divorced men. George Clyborne settled on this claim in

National Register of Historic Places Continuation Sheet

Section number 8 Page 4

1918; it is unknown how many of the existing buildings date to his tenure. Clyborne held claim on the land until 1924. His brother-in-law, Herbert Cameron and his family lived on the land and it was in his cabin that Francis Hagadone settled. Francis resided there, starting in 1923, and purchased the cabin in 1924. He and his family had settled downriver in 1917, but marital problems caused him to move. His wife, Lena, and daughters Agnes, Mary and Myrtle, lived on their homestead just downriver while Francis lived here. Lena stayed on the original homestead for another four years, selling it in 1927. During the school year the girls boarded out in Winifred (about twenty miles to the south). In 1927 Lena and the girls moved to Winifred.

The different styles of construction also show the evolution of resources available, and typify the change from log construction to frame housing. The Frank Hagadone homestead also captures the story of the development of the Homestead Act itself. As it became apparent that 160 acres was not enough for settlers to survive in arid country, increased acreage became available for agricultural use. The Frank Hagadone homestead is an example of an individual using multiple homestead acts; initially filing in South Dakota, filing on this location as an enlarged homestead, and enlarging his claim with a stock raising homestead.

Francis "Frank" Marion Hagadone was born May 18, 1875, in Lexington, Nebraska. He came to Fergus County in 1903, after working on cattle ranches in Texas and trailing the herds north. He was an expert shot, earning a spot with William Cody in his shows, and was featured as "Kid Cody" in his younger days. Francis was one of two roundup foremen left to gather at the 1902 roundup celebration held each year in Rapid City, South Dakota. He was an expert rider and broke many saddle horses. He was widely known in northern Fergus County where he worked for a number of years on the PN Ranch at the mouth of the Judith River. He played an important part in the building of many homes in and around Winifred as he worked as a carpenter in the town's early days.

Frank married Helena (Lena) Orth in 1913, in Kadoka, South Dakota, where they each had filed homesteads. Agnes, the first of their three daughters, was born there, just before they sold the homesteads and moved to Montana. Myrtle and Mary were born after the Hagadones moved to their new homestead on the Missouri River. Nothing remains of that homesteading effort.

On April 19, 1930, Francis received Patent # 1036272 on his 145.68 acre enlarged homestead, located at T. 23N R. 17E Section 24 lots 5,6,7,8 and 9; Section 26 lot 6 and NW ¼ of the SE ¼. (Francis Hagadone's original homestead had been in South Dakota.) At the time he patented his Missouri River claim, improvements included a 14' x 16' frame house, a 14' x 18' barn, a 10' x 20' log chicken coop, a 10' x 12' tool house, a 12' x 12' ice house, two corrals and 1.5 miles of fence. On July 10, 1934, Francis received an additional stock raising homestead patent (#1070781) for an additional 175.87 acres. He had broken about 60 acres and seeded it with crested wheat grass and yellow clover for pasture for his fifteen head of livestock. Frank was the first to raise tobacco on the river bottom (Hledik 2001). Francis was 58 years old at this point.

In a 2004 interview Francis's daughter Myrtle Hledik recounted life on the Missouri River, an area she referred to as "Devil's Pocket." "It was just Godforsaken living. ...it was an inhumane place to raise three little girls" (2004). Rattlesnake encounters were a common occurrence on the homestead. "One morning Daddy had Major, his saddle horse, all ready to ride to Winifred. My mother noticed my sister Mary rubbing her leg. She pulled down her stocking and called to my father. He looked and said, 'snakebite.'

"Then, to my horror, he reached for his straight edge razor and gashed my sister's leg through a white welt with two tiny red punctures. He sucked and spit again and again. My mother brought a strip of cloth and Daddy tied it around here leg close to the knee.

"My father dashed out of the house and snatched up a little pet hen near the door. He slit it open with his razor and thrust Mary's leg into the body of the hen, telling Mama to hold it there while he rode to McClelland's for snake bite medicine" (Healy 2004).

Frank Hagadone "used to raise a great big garden down there and then he'd haul it into Winifred and sell it – with a team and wagon" (Bergum and Bergum 2004). In his garden Frank Hagadone grew a wide variety of things including watermelon and muskmelons. Francis irrigated from the river, and had a pump and a pipeline set up since the garden was elevated above the river. In addition,

National Register of Historic Places Continuation Sheet

Section number 8 Page 5

Hagadone made some money by allowing Louie Olson to pasture his yearling cattle on his place, in conjunction with his truck farm "that's kind of how Frank made his living" (Bergum and Bergum 2004). He also supplemented his income by buying supplies in Fort Benton and selling them on his way downstream. He would buy lumber to construct three barges, and then buy supplies to fill the barges. As he sold supplies he would empty one barge then sell the lumber from that, eventually selling everything he had purchased in Fort Benton.

In 1934, at the age of 58, Francis had 60 acres cultivated on his property and fifteen head of livestock. He lived on the homestead for another twenty years.

To get to Hagadone's house was difficult, "you couldn't get down there in a car – he had a road down the coulee" (Bergum and Bergum 2004). Frank would haul his produce up the road from the river to the top of the breaks in a wagon or stone boat pulled by a team of horses. "90% of his time was spent with a fresno [scraper] and team working on that road" (Bergum 2008). He kept his Chevy in a garage at the top of the hill; he never drove it down to the river. Hagadone drove a 36 Chevy coupe – and he drove it slow, about ten miles an hour – and he would stop every time his cigarette would finish. "He always had a Bull Durham Cigarette," and would roll another (Bergum and Bergum 2004).

As Francis got older he relied on Jack Bergum and other young men to help him. He continued to garden and can, but was no longer able to hunt. Jack Bergum and Jimmy Jensen from down at the ferry would check in on him, seeing if he needed any venison. Once when Jack went to visit him Francis told them he didn't need any meat. Francis had put traps down by his garden to keep the beavers from killing the cottonwoods lining the garden. A deer had stepped in one of his traps, so Francis went down with his six-shooter and killed it (Bergum 2008).

Frank Hagadone died in 1954 at the age of 78. He had stopped in Las Vegas en route to his sister's in Fresno, California. Frank "got rolled" in Las Vegas (Bergum 2008). He died in Fresno of complications from the incident; funeral services were held later in Fergus County.

The Frank Hagadone Homestead is one of the best preserved homestead complexes along the Missouri River. This location had multiple tenants, including bachelors, families, and divorced men. George Clyborne settled on this claim in 1918 and held claim on the land until 1924. His brother-in-law, Herbert Cameron and his family lived on the land and it was in his cabin that Francis Hagadone settled. Francis resided there, starting in 1923, and purchased the cabin in 1924. He and his family had settled downriver in 1917, but marital problems caused him to move. His wife and daughters lived on their homestead just downriver while Francis lived here.

The different styles of construction also show the evolution of resources available, and typify the change from log construction to frame housing. The Frank Hagadone homestead also captures the story of the development of the Homestead Act itself. As it became apparent that 160 acres was not enough for settlers to survive in arid country, increased acreage became available for agricultural use. The Frank Hagadone homestead is an example of an individual using multiple homestead acts; initially filing in South Dakota, filing on this location as an enlarged homestead, and enlarging his claim with a stock raising homestead.

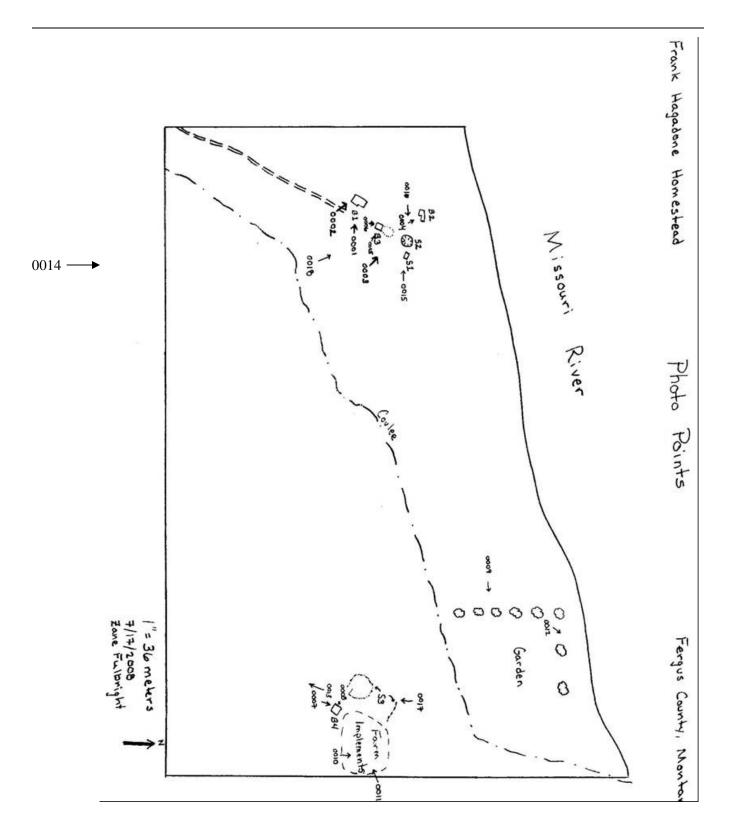
National Register of Historic Places Continuation Sheet

Photographs Page 1

Photographs

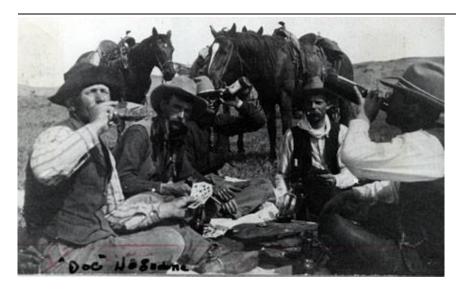
Photographer	Date Taken	Location of originals	Subject	Direction of Photo	Photo #
Zane Fulbright	2007	BLM Lewistown Field Office	Building 1 East Elevation	W	0001
Zane Fulbright	2007	BLM Lewistown Field Office	Building 1 SE quarter	NW	0002
Zane Fulbright	2007	BLM Lewistown Field Office	Buildings 2 & 3	W	0003
Zane Fulbright	2008	BLM Lewistown Field Office	Building 2 SE Quarter	NW	0004
Zane Fulbright	2007	BLM Lewistown Field Office	Building 3 East elevation	W	0005
Zane Fulbright	2007	BLM Lewistown Field Office	Building 3 South elevation	N	0006
Zane Fulbright	2007	BLM Lewistown Field Office	Building 4 South elevation	N	0007
Zane Fulbright	2008	BLM Lewistown Field Office	Building 4 West elevation	Е	0008
Zane Fulbright	2008	BLM Lewistown Field Office	Garden overview	N	0009
Zane Fulbright	2005	BLM Lewistown Field Office	Hay rake	S	0010
Zane Fulbright	2007	BLM Lewistown Field Office	Implement cluster & Building 4	SW	0011
Zane Fulbright	2007	BLM Lewistown Field Office	Irrigation pipe for garden	NE	0012
Zane Fulbright	2008	BLM Lewistown Field Office	Landscape from Building 4	SSW	0013
Zane Fulbright	2007	BLM Lewistown Field Office	Site overview	N	0014
Zane Fulbright	2008	BLM Lewistown Field Office	Structure 1 East elevation	W	0015
Zane Fulbright	2008	BLM Lewistown Field Office	Structure 3	S	0016
Zane Fulbright	2007	BLM Lewistown Field Office	Structures 1 & 2	Е	0017
Zane Fulbright	2007	BLM Lewistown Field Office	West half site overview	NW	0018

National Register of Historic Places Continuation Sheet



National Register of Historic Places Continuation Sheet

Photographs Page 3



Frank Hagadone (left) playing cards and drinking on the range (1880s). (photo courtesy Liberal (MO) Memorial Library, Chrisman Collection)

Frank Hagadone in 1949, in front of his 1936 Chevy Coupe (Photograph courtesy of Jack and Loraine Bergum).



National Register of Historic Places Continuation Sheet





Photo #: 0001 Photo #: 0002





Photo #: 0003 Photo #: 0004

National Register of Historic Places Continuation Sheet

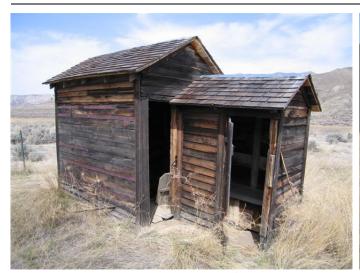




Photo #: 0005

Photo #: 0006





Photo #: 0007

Photo #: 0008

National Register of Historic Places Continuation Sheet





Photo #: 0009

Photo #: 0010





Photo #: 0011

Photo #: 0012

National Register of Historic Places Continuation Sheet

Photographs Page 7





Photo #: 0013 Photo #: 0014





Photo #: 0015 Photo #: 0016

National Register of Historic Places Continuation Sheet

Photographs Page 8





Photo #: 0017 Photo #: 0018